

NEW ANDEAN SPALLANZANIINE FLIES

By CHARLES H. T. TOWNSEND

Chætocnephalia, new genus.Genotype, *Chætocnephalia alpina* Townsend, new species.

Differs from *Cnephalia* by the parafacial bristles being as strong as frontals and peristomals, and arranged in two irregular rows. Front tarsi of female not appreciably widened; head longer, parafacials about two-thirds width of eye; female with two proclinate outer and three or four reclinate inner orbital bristles, the latter closely approximated or bunched: second arisal joint about three times as long as wide, third antennal joint of female but little longer than the elongate second joint; two rows of inwardly directed frontal bristles on each side in the female; beside the two rows of strong parafacial bristles there is a third row of weak ones along orbit. Facialia not ciliate, a few bristles immediately next vibrissæ; proboscis horny, stout, slightly longer than head-height; palpi long, curved, a little thickened apically; post-vertical bristles small and short, normal, only one pair; only one occipitocentral bristle on each side. Four sternopleural and four postsutural bristles. Abdomen of female flattened, macrochætæ only marginal. Apical cell closed in border far before wing-tip, hind crossvein nearer bend, last section of fifth vein nearly or quite one-half as long as preceding section, costal spine quite long, third vein bristly only at base.

Chætocnephalia alpina, new species.

Length of body, 9.5 mm.; of wing, 8 mm. One female, Oroya, Peru, March 7, 1913 (Townsend). On short herbage.

Blackish in ground color, submarmorate with silvery white. Whole face and front strongly silvered, except the black ocellar area, the faintly silvery frontalia and the pale yellowish prominent epistoma; the varying incidence of light presents successively dark parafacials except a silvery fleck above and below on orbital margin, a broad transverse band of dark from eye to eye across antennal base extending broadly along orbits to vertex, and lastly a broad dark stripe taking up the pos-

terior two-thirds of each parafrontal except the narrow inner margin. Antennæ and palpi black; occiput silvery, with yellowish-white beard. Mesoscutum showing four broad black and nearly equal vittæ, leaving five nearly equal silvery vittæ, of which the middle one shows a decided yellow shade behind the suture; pleura very faintly silvery, showing principally as a spot on the front half of the pteropleura, another spot immediately below on the bristled area of the sternopleura, both of these with a faint golden shade in some lights, and a white fleck in front of the uppermost hypopleural bristles; also a large silvery spot on the mesopleura, whose lower posterior portion is deeply golden; humeri silvery; scutellum testaceous, blackish at lateral angles, faintly silvery. Abdomen rather shining on last two segments and middle of second, showing faintly silvery on first two segments except middle; narrow median stripe of dull golden pollen on second and third segments, four flecks of golden pollen on front border of third segment, four flecks of golden on front border of anal segment and a fifth rust-gold fleck on extreme tip; the flecks of third segment change to silvery in some lights and spread over all of segment except middle. Venter largely shining, silvery on first segment with golden anterior margins or flecks on the other segments. Legs black, the femora and tibiæ with a faint silvery bloom on the outside. Wings clear, the veins yellowish except apical and hind crossveins; extreme base faintly tinged with yellowish. Tegulæ white, narrowly bordered with pale yellowish.

Holotype, No. 19415, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Dolichocnephalia, new genus.

Genotype, *Dolichocnephalia puna* Townsend, new species.

Dolichocephalic type of the Spallanzaniine group. Head much elongated, the parafacials but little less than eye-width. Front tarsi of female noticeably widened. Claws of male greatly elongated, especially front and middle ones which are far longer than last tarsal joint, being sometimes nearly twice as long; the hind ones shorter. Apical cell open, or rarely closed in margin. Last section of fifth vein nearly or quite

half as long as preceding section. Second arisal joint only moderately elongate, rarely half as long as third joint even in male. Cilia of male facialia marked, always strong and quite thickly placed, ascending well over halfway; often weaker in female.

Male lacking outer proclinate fronto-orbitals, female with two. Both sexes with about three inner reclinate fronto-orbitals. Both verticals strong, inner ones a little convergent but not decussate, outer ones strongly divergent and shorter; same in both sexes. Two rows of convergent frontals on each side; two rows of convergent macrochætæ on parafacialia of equal strength with frontal rows. Third antennal joint of female only a little longer than the strongly elongate second, about one and one-third times as long; that of male about two and one-half times as long as the much less elongate second. Second arisal joint is usually conspicuously longer in male than in female, sometimes twice as long. Cilia of facialia wholly or partly doubled in male, single-rowed in female. Proboscis about one and two-thirds times head-height, slender; palpi slender, filiform, slightly thickened at extreme tip, distinctly shorter than front metatarsi. Cheeks about two-fifths eye-height in both sexes. Front of male but little narrower than that of female, the front very gradually narrowing from face to vertex, the face at root of antennæ about one-half head-width. Epistoma greatly and abruptly produced, sub-horizontal or faintly sloping, wedgelike in profile, the lower edge oblique. Four sternopleurals; four postsuturals, but next to front one often atrophied. Scutellum with three strong laterals, an erect divergent shorter apical pair, and a still shorter discal pair. Abdominal macrochætæ only marginal. Costal spine vestigial. Apical cell ending far before wingtip. Hind crossvein near to bend, nearly parallel with apical, no stump but at most wrinkle at bend. Hind crossvein irregular. Abdomen with long bristly hairs, longest on anal segment. Macrochætæ very long, middle and hind tibiæ also with long ones. Female claws strong, but not over half as long as those of male. The frontal and peristomal profiles are subparallel in male, only slightly convergent anteriorly; in female they are

conspicuously convergent anteriorly, due to shorter face in female, which in turn is due to shorter antennæ. The genus may be distinguished at once from *Dolichogonia*, another dolichocephalic form of the same group, by the facialia being widened and flattened, and the palpi and postvertical bristles short.

***Dolichocnephalia puna*, new species.**

Length of body, 9 to 10 mm.; of wing, 7.5 to 8 mm. Five males and eight females, March 6 and 7, 1914; one female, May 7, 1914, Oroya, Peru, over 12,000 feet, on short herbage in Rio Mantaro Valley above town (Townsend), a pair in copula March 6.

Black, first two antennal joints rufous, palpi and epistoma fulvous. Face, cheeks, and front silvery-white burnished, the parafrontals showing the dark ground-color and a faint brassy tinge in oblique lights. Frontalia blackish. Mesoscutum pollinose with pale golden, leaving four heavy equal black vittæ, uninterrupted and all reaching scutellum; latter rufous to testaceous, narrowly blackish on base and sides. Abdomen showing silvery pollen on first three segments, the pollen fainter on third; with ill-defined median vitta of old-gold. Hind tibiæ testaceous. Wings nearly clear, faintly tawny on extreme base. Tegulæ nearly white, the narrow margins tawny.

Holotype, female; allotype, male, on same pin, being the pair in copula and still united. No. 19416, U. S. Nat. Mus.

***Germariopsis*, new genus.**

Genotype, *Germariopsis* Townsend, new species.

Differs from *Dolichocnephalia* as follows: Head only a little elongate, parafacialia only two-thirds eye-width. Front tarsi of female not widened. Claws of male no longer than last tarsal joint, but little longer than those of female, front ones a little longer than others. Apical cell rather long-petiolate to short-petiolate, rarely closed in margin. Last section of fifth vein almost always conspicuously less than one-half length of preceding section. Second arisal joint much longer, in male often nearly as long as third. Cilia of facialia in both sexes weak, often straggling and even vestigial.

Third antennal joint of female one and one-half times as long as second, that of male nearly or about three times as long as second. Two reclinate inner fronto-orbitals in female, one in male. Proboscis about twice head-height, or somewhat more. Epistoma not quite so strongly produced. Four post-sutural bristles. Bristly hairs of abdomen shorter, normal. Claws of female not as long as last tarsal joint, those of neither sex strong. Head profile more nearly alike in both sexes.

Germariopsis andina, new species.

Length of body, 8 to 10 mm.; of wing, 6 to 8 mm. Forty-three females and eight males, September 29 and 30, 1912; two females and one male, December 5, 1912, on herbage and flowers during cool moist season, upper slopes of San Cristobal Hill, Lima, Peru, and hills adjoining, about 800 to 1,200 feet (Townsend).

Black, silvery pollinose. Face, cheeks, and front silvery-white, parafrontals showing a decided golden shade, frontalia brown to blackish; first two antennal joints rufous, palpi fulvous, epistoma pale yellowish; occiput cinereous. Thorax silvery with faint golden shade; four equal broad black vittæ, the inner pair reaching not quite halfway between suture and scutellum, the outer pair stopping a little short of scutellum; latter testaceous, with silvery pollen, blackish on sides, dusky on base in middle. Abdomen silvery-white on narrow front margins of segments 2 to 4, widening a little on sides, the fasciæ connected by a median vitta of silvery, the fascia of anal segment with a faint brassy tinge; the rest of tergum with an obscure subopaque to subshining brassy covering producing a submetallic effect; venter thinly silvery. Hind tibiæ faintly reddish, rest of legs black. Wings nearly clear, faintly tawny at base. Tegulæ white, the hind scale pearly. Both sexes colored alike.

Holotype, No. 19417, U. S. Nat. Mus., female. Allotype, male.

Dolichogonia, new genus.

Genotype, *Dolichogonia aurea* Townsend, new species.

Differs from *Dolichocephalia* as follows: Arista shorter,

second joint only about twice as long as wide. Three outer or lower proclinate fronto-orbitals in female, two inner or upper reclinate. Postvertical bristles as long and strong as ocellars. Palpi long, curved, slender, very gradually thickening toward tip, distinctly longer than front metatarsi. Parafacials rather wider than the deep facial depression (equals facial plate plus facialia), the facialia on edge and not widened or flattened. About three irregular rows of macrochætæ on parafacials. Four strong sternopleurals and four postsuturals. Apical scutellar pair of bristles little longer than the discal pair. Hind crossvein not so close to bend, no wrinkle at latter.

Dolichogonia aurea, new species.

Length of body, 10 mm.; of wing, 8 mm. One female, Oroya, Peru, over 12,000 feet, March 7, 1913 (Townsend).

Black, golden on upper parts. Head silvery pollinose, parafrontals deep golden. Frontalia black, broad, equilateral. First two antennal joints rufous, palpi light rufous. Three golden vittæ on mesoscutum, also lateral vitta along edge golden, the golden humeri confluent with latter, and isolated golden spot on mesopleura; four broad black vittæ, equal and reaching scutellum; latter testaceous on disk, golden pollinose. Abdomen thickly and densely golden pollinose on tergum, leaving a faint median black vitta and black spots on origins of macrochætæ; anal segment black, with four large golden spots on front half which are confluent on extreme base of segment. Venter black, faint silvery bloom showing, with flecks of golden along incisures. Hind tibiæ dark rufous, front femora silvery on outside. Wings nearly clear, deep yellow on base. Tegulæ nearly white, margined with yellow.

Holotype, No. 19418, U. S. Nat. Mus. TD4118.

Chætocraniopsis, new genus.

Genotype, *Chætocraniopsis chilensis* Townsend, new species.

Allied to *Chætocrania*, from which it differs by the less prominent front, less swollen head, narrower parafrontals and parafacials, arista shorter and thickened evenly to tip. The apical cell ends unusually far before wing-tip, the fourth vein is bent at a right angle, its last section strongly bent in. The

bend of fourth vein is far removed from hind margin of wing, being almost as close to the front as to the hind margin.

Chætocraniopsis chilensis, new species.

Length of body, 10 mm.; of wing, 6.5 mm. One male, Chile (E. C. Reed).

Dark brown or blackish, parafrontals and parafacials silvery white pollinose, cheek grooves brownish rufous, palpi yellow, second antennal joint rufous, third antennal joint and fascial plate blackish with a faint silvery bloom, arista soft black. Mesoscutum thinly silvery, leaving four equal vittæ; scutellum pale fulvous, thinly silvery; abdomen rather thickly silvery pollinose on second and third segments except narrow hind margin. Legs wholly blackish, hind tibiæ with unequal bristles, claws slightly longer than last tarsal joint. Wings nearly clear, showing no yellowish at base; tegulæ white.

First and second abdominal segments of male with a median marginal pair of macrochætæ, the first segment with one lateral marginal, the second with two or three lateral marginal, the third and fourth with closely set marginal row. Apical pair of scutellar bristles rather short, erect; three long lateral pairs, and one shorter discal pair. Front of male about as wide as both eyes, face slightly wider; facial depression deeply excavated, about as wide as parafacials; cheeks of male a little less than one-half eye-height.

Holotype, No. 19419, U. S. Nat. Mus.

NEW PERUVIAN HYSTRICIINE FLIES

By CHARLES H. T. TOWNSEND

Neogymnomma, new genus.

Differs from *Gymnomma* as follows: Cheeks of female about two-thirds eye-height. Parafacials with bristly hairs, one facio-orbital bristle present. No ocellar bristles. Third antennal joint no longer than the elongate second, very wide and truncate at end. Second aristal joint very elongate. No palpi. Front tarsi of female widened. Abdomen thickly beset with slightly curved subspinelike macrochætæ, scutellum with same. Cubitus with wrinkle only.